

RATE BARBERS FOR FLOCKMASTERS FOR FLOCKMASTERS FOR FLOCKMASTERS

Commerce Commissioners Want Congress to Control Railway Capitalization.

DOUBT THEIR OWN POWER TO REGULATE PHONE TOLLS

Report Says Fight Against Dis- crimination Is Far From Being Won.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In its twenty-fourth annual report, submitted to congress today, the interstate commerce commission gives particular prominence to the consideration of the eastern and western freight cases which are now pending before the commission. The cases have been assigned for argument on January 9, 1911, and succeeding days.

Immediately following the passage of the Mann-Elkins law, the commission began to exercise the most far-reaching power conferred upon it, the authority to suspend proposed advances in rates pending investigation. In the first half of 1910, numerous carriers had given notice of general advances in rates. As a result of conferences between the government and the carriers, the dates of the proposed advances were suspended pending the enactment of the law. Thereupon two general investigations were instituted, one relating to the general advances proposed by eastern and the other to those proposed by western carriers.

Carriers Trying Hard.
The carriers, the report says, are making sincere efforts to harmonize the conflicting features of the various classifications, but it will be necessary to apply the stimulus of requirement unless satisfactory results are obtained soon.

Since December 1, 1909, forty-four indictments for criminal violations of the act to regulate commerce have been returned. Forty-three prosecutions have been concluded since then, and thirty-one pleas of guilty were received. The aggregate of penalties assessed was \$63,500. Two verdicts of acquittal were rendered.

Of the forty-four indictments returned during the year, twenty-five were against carriers and nine against shippers of passengers. Of the forty-three prosecutions concluded, twenty-one were against carriers and twenty-two against shippers of passengers. Concerning the matter of prosecution, the report says:

"The light against discrimination is by no means won, practices still remaining which are more insidious and more difficult of extirpation than open rebating, by reason of the fact that they are hidden in contractual arrangements entirely legal, except for the fact produced. To speak generally, these arrangements depend for their vice upon some unification of shippers and carriers, by which shippers secure an interest in carriers' profits."

By the act of June 18, 1910, telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business were placed under the jurisdiction of the commission. Steps have already been taken for the formulation of a system of operating tariffs, and it is expected that this system will become effective July 1, 1911. Concerning the application of the law to telegraph and telephone companies, the report says:

"There are from 25,000 to 30,000 telephone companies which make provision for interstate communication, and the commission is in doubt whether it is the intent of congress to place all these companies under its supervision and control. No opinion is expressed at this time as to the administrative interpretation that should be placed upon the law in this regard."

The wisdom and urgent need of proper legislation for the control of railway capitalization are urged upon congress.

Inquiry into railway accidents within the year ended June 30, 1910, shows that the number of passengers killed in train accidents was 227, as compared with 131 the previous year. The number of employees killed in coupling accidents increased from 161 in 1909 to 207 in 1910, or 22 per cent.

It is pointed out that, notwithstanding increase in casualties, a marked improvement is noted in the practice of railroads in guarding against violations of the safety appliance law.

SOUTH AFRICA LIKES THE MISSOURI MULE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In South Africa, the American mule is considered superior to the animals imported from Argentina. The application of the law to the Missouri or Kentucky mule is the subject of a contract for 200 more has just been closed.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S BODY GOES BACK TO TENNESSEE

SEATTLE, Dec. 21.—The body of William Watson, former surveyor general of Washington, who died at a hospital here Monday, was sent to Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. Watson was the chief engineer of the old Seattle & Montana railroad, now a part of the Great Northern, and had been connected as a civil engineer with several other large railroads. He came to Seattle four months ago on a secret mission for an eastern railway. His home was at Columbia, Tenn.

Morse Is Elected.

PHILIPSBURG, Mont., Dec. 21.—At a night session of the county court house tonight, Judge Winston presiding in the election contest brought by D. A. McLeod against Frank Morse, Republican, for the office of sheriff, declared Morse elected by a majority of one vote. The official count had given Morse a majority of one, but rumors of irregularities in the count at certain precincts furnished the grounds for the contest. Two or three votes were thrown out, but the result remained as before.

Boston Authority Reviews Wool Business for the Year Almost Closed.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The passing year has been an unfavorable one for wool-growers and wool manufacturers alike throughout the country, due to agitation over the tariff, natural conditions that affected sheep raising and high prices that restricted the market, according to the twenty-second annual review issued today by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The review says in part:

"The year opened with probably 40,000,000 pounds, or 40 per cent, more wool, including that in bond, carried over than was the case in the beginning of 1909. The wool market was quiet in January, with prices fairly firm. The market sagged in February and the first quarter of the year closed with grave disappointment. The heavyweight season was a failure and prices remained in favor of the buyer."

"Through the spring months the depression continued. There were some what larger sales in April because many holders awaited of carrying their wool."

Australian Purchases.
"American purchases in Sydney and Victoria showed a great falling off, while during the year the center of the market was the sale of moderate quantities of the 1910 domestic clip for the direct result of persistent political agitation for a reopening and reduction of the tariff, particularly of schedule K. The year 1910 was one of distinct prosperity in European manufacturing and of a brisk wool and woolen trade all over the world, except in the United States or in those markets directly affected by the American situation."

The low prices in the domestic wool market and the idle machinery in American mills simply reflected the demand of hostile interests that the new Aldrich-Payne tariff should be overturned almost as soon as it had been enacted, before there had been any fair chance for an actual, honest test of the law in operation."

Hogs More Profitable.

"A terrific winter for sheep, growing was followed by a summer's drought, and altogether the natural and political conditions warring against them the wool-growers have good cause to remember 1910 as a year of misfortune."

The present high price of swine, the abundance of corn for feed and the rapidity with which pigs can be fattened and prepared for slaughter have caused many flockmasters to neglect their sheep for the more profitable business of swine raising."

The high prices for foodstuffs and other prime necessities of life have unquestionably had their effect upon the wool market, but this depressing effect, from the very nature of things, as clothing, has been more than offset by the fact that wool is bought, cannot indefinitely continue."

"The local wool production of the United States for 1910, including pulled and shorn, was 42,750,000 pounds, or 5,450,000 pounds less than the estimated product of last year, and the total product is estimated at 141,805,812 pounds of scoured wool."

"The total value of the wool product of the United States for the year, estimated at \$22,450,838. Last year the estimated value was \$22,450,838. Last year the estimated value was \$22,450,838."

GOVERNMENT CHARGES WELL- KNOWN FIRM WITH UNDER- VALUATION OF ARTICLES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The federal government filed nine complaints here today against the Duveen Brothers, the international art dealers, in a series of forfeiture suits aggregating nearly \$600,000. The suits are a sequel to the arrest in October of several members of the firm on charges of gross under-valuation of imports.

The goods involved are all under seizure and to recover possession pending decision of the United States district court, the defendants must file a bond for the home value which included the foreign value plus the customs duties. The government also has the right to sue for the forfeiture of all goods sold by the Duveens and not possession of their customers, in cases where it is shown that there was any deflection in home value which included the foreign value plus the customs duties."

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Articles Valued Highly.

Some of the values which the government places on the seized goods it now holds are:

- Three gold hand-painted snuff boxes, \$3,000; one sofa and eight chairs, \$12,132; one large sofa, \$16,121; two Chinese vases and smaller pieces, \$46,712; one limoges enamel cup, \$10,050.

The Duveen list of customers included several of the wealthiest and best known connoisseurs of the country, and the prosecution said tonight it would take advantage of every legal and equitable remedy from those who have benefited either directly or indirectly by the alleged fraud, which the government estimated at \$5,000,000.

Henry J. Duveen, one of the firm, is now in England, but has given \$75,000 bond for appearance to face criminal charges. Nothing was said today by the prosecution of any intention to drop criminal prosecution.

Industry Captains Dine.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—In honor of the seventieth birthday anniversary of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., pioneer steel man of Youngstown, fifty captains of American industry from all parts of the country met at a banquet at the Union club tonight. It is estimated that no less than two billion dollars was represented.

"Lillian Ashley" Says Aged Mil- lonaire Has a Most Persua- sive Way With Women.

MAY RUIN GIRL'S CHANCES
Mother's Testimony Yesterday
Said to Have Invalidated
Plaintiff's Plea.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 21.—For three hours today Mrs. Lillian A. Turnbull experienced all the tortures of the "third degree" while being cross-examined in the will contest to obtain for her daughter a \$2,500,000 share of the "Lucky" Baldwin estate.

At the end of that period her reputation for iron resolve remained unscathed, but meanwhile her alert wit had given way to the determined probe of the Baldwin attorneys, enabling them to get into the voluminous record admissions which they declare knocks the main props from under her daughter's case.

Taking her over the ground of her previous testimony, the cross-examiner, Gavin McNab, caused Mrs. Turnbull to repeat her former declarations that there had been a contract of marriage, but that no one but herself and Baldwin had ever seen it. Then he demanded to know whether she had ever been introduced by the turkman as his wife, or whether she had been recognized by anyone as Mrs. Baldwin.

By her long series of questions which occupied nearly an hour, McNab drove to the witness the apparently reluctant admission that Baldwin had referred to her as Mrs. Baldwin before only five persons. Three of these were negro servants, either at the Baldwin hotel in San Francisco or at the Santa Anita ranch here. The two others were white men. She could not recall that Baldwin had ever introduced her as his wife to a single woman.

Secret Marriage Contract.
One of the white men was George Baldwin, Anita Baldwin McLaughlin's former husband, who was a clerk in Baldwin's hotel in 1903. The other was a man whom Mrs. Turnbull could remember as having a white mustache.

"Is there not another man being introduced to you as his wife?" asked McNab. And when Mrs. Turnbull replied that she did not recall one way or the other, McNab concluded his cross-examination. "Well, that leaves us only five—three representatives of the colored race and two white men—and one of the negroes, Jackson, and one of the white men, Baldwin, knew the real Mrs. Baldwin very well at the time you say Baldwin introduced you to him as his wife. Why did they not tip you, so that you could have proceeded against Baldwin for bigamy? Did they laugh when Baldwin introduced you as Mrs. Baldwin?"

"They did not," curtly retorted the witness. The register of the hotels here and in San Diego were introduced in evidence to show that Mrs. Turnbull had registered herself as Lillian Ashley after her alleged marriage with Baldwin and after she had reiterated her former testimony that she regarded herself as the turkman's wife, the cross-examiner suddenly asked:

"While you were at Santa Anita did you not ask the manager there, Mr. Lawrence, how often Mrs. Lillie Ben-baldwin's ranch came to visit her husband?"

"I did not," indignantly disclaimed the witness. "I did not know who Baldwin's wife until some months later, and I have never seen her."

Told Federal Judge.
Mrs. Turnbull testified that besides ex-Governor Lord of Massachusetts, she had met Mrs. Lillie Ben-baldwin, a federal judge in Los Angeles, but formerly one of her attorneys, in connection with the marriage contract. Moreover, she said, she also wrote of her marriage to several girl friends. Among them was Miss Armistead of Winchester, Mass., and Laura Wilson James of Cincinnati, Ky. The judge could neither recall the first name of Miss Armistead nor her address, nor could she recall anything of subsequent correspondence with them.

"I feel my shame so keenly after learning that I was to become a mother without being a wife that I dropped all my old friends, and neither wrote to nor heard from them afterward," she said.

McNab made an effort to learn from Mrs. Turnbull whether she had come from Boston on a round trip ticket. "I don't remember whether it was a round trip ticket or not."

"Can't you remember whether you paid only for one way or both ways? You were not a rich woman then, and the amount necessary for such a trip was a consideration, wasn't it?"

"I can't remember. The money was part of sums given me by Colonel Pope."

Returning to the night of the alleged marriage, March 3, 1893, McNab asked: "When, as you say, Mr. Baldwin told you he had been divorced, did you inquire as to the cause of the divorce?"

"I did not."

"Did you make any inquiries?"

"He told me in such a pathetic, heart-broken way that I felt too sorry for him to risk reopening what I thought was a tender wound."

President, in Special Message, Urges Congress to Stop Boundary Grab.

REMINDS COMMONWEALTH
"STATEHOOD IS TO COME"
Texas Line Will Probably Be
Fixed by Federal Govern-
ment Itself.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Complying with the recommendation of President Taft as conveyed in a special message, the senate today adopted a joint resolution nullifying the action of the constitutional convention of New Mexico in fixing the one hundred and third meridian of longitude as the eastern boundary of the prospective state.

It also gives the president power, in conjunction with Texas, to re-establish the lines run by J. H. Clark in 1858 as the true boundary between New Mexico and Texas.

The dispute is of long duration and grows out of an error made by Clark in marking the one hundred and third meridian. It was intended this meridian should constitute the dividing line, but he placed it west of where it should have been. National authorities as well as those of Texas accepted it as accurate, but New Mexico contended for the meridian, and not to mark a division between states. He asserted that not less than 600,000 acres valued at \$20 an acre were involved, and said Texas had received liberal remuneration for the area.

Heyburn Upholds New Mexico.
Senator Heyburn opposed the resolution, contending that the Clark survey had been made for the purpose of establishing the meridian, and not to mark a division between states. He asserted that not less than 600,000 acres valued at \$20 an acre were involved, and said Texas had received liberal remuneration for the area.

He then recommended the joint resolution before congress which would authorize the president and the state of Texas to mark the boundary line between the latter state and the territory, or proposed state, of New Mexico, or to re-establish and remark the boundary line heretofore established and remark the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico shall be of no force or effect.

Recalling the fact that to all intents and purposes New Mexico is still a territory, the president said:

"As the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico is established under the act of June 5, 1858, and confirmed by congress under the act of March 3, 1893, and by the state of Texas March 25, 1891, and as the territory of New Mexico has not up to the present time fulfilled all the requirements under the act of June 20, 1910, for admission to the union, there is no reason why the joint resolution should not be adopted, and I recommend its adoption for conferring indisputable authority on the president in conjunction with the state of Texas to re-establish and remark a boundary already established and confirmed by congress and the state of Texas."

ROOSEVELT'S EXPENSE BILL IS UNDER FIRE

Representative Rainey of Illinois Wants Congress to Re-
view the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A fight will be made by Representative Rainey of Illinois to bring the question of former President Roosevelt's traveling expenses squarely before congress. One of the stockholders of the Southern railway today wrote Mr. Rainey that if Mr. Roosevelt had paid for all the transportation furnished him on orders, it would have cost \$75,000 on that line alone.

Mr. Rainey's recent resolution, demanding information regarding Roosevelt's traveling expenses while president, has brought out a large correspondence, including letters from several railway stockholders, who agree with Mr. Rainey's view that the expenses of the special trains and special cars ordered from the White house at passenger department expense are excessive.

Mr. Rainey proposes, immediately after congress reassembles, to move to discharge the rules committee from further consideration of his resolution, if, as he expects, the committee pigeon-hole the measure.

until Mr. Baldwin went east in May, 1893.

The case will be continued with Mrs. Turnbull again on the stand, tomorrow morning.

Reported Victories of Insurgents in Mexico Draw Fighting Men From United States.

DIAZ APATHY IS MYSTERY
Revolution Appears to Be Backed
by Powerful Interests and
Planned on Big Scale.

Special to The Tribune.
EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 21.—Inspired by the reported victories of the rebels in Chihuahua province, revolutionary sympathizers are making their ways by devious routes from across the border to join the forces operating against the troops of Diaz. Constant accessions to the rebel ranks make it obvious that the government is facing a most serious situation.

Despite the persistent misrepresentations by the governmental and insurgent agents, it is fairly clear that the rebels have, in the main, been successful. Apparently, however, not more than 5000 men have been involved in the fighting on both sides.

Theories for Diaz Apathy.
Students of Mexican affairs who recall the energy with which Diaz put down previous revolutions are astonished at the aged dictator's apparent apathy, and they can account for his failure to rush an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men into Chihuahua province only on one or another of three theories.

First, that Diaz has been misinformed as to the magnitude of the revolution or, second, that the country is infatuated with the present revolution, and that he fears to transfer large bodies of soldiers from one part of the country to the other lest some particular region be left without adequate means of defense.

Third, that the army is disaffected. At present the rebels in Chihuahua are growing stronger every day. They seem to be unusually well provided with the latest firearms and ammunition. The question is growing pronounced here that the present revolution is backed by some powerful interests and that it has been planned on a more elaborate scale than any previous insurrectionary movement.

A circular signed by Pascual Orozco, leader of the insurgents in western Chihuahua, and signing himself "chief of arms," appeals to all patriotic Mexicans to the state to rise and join the rebels. The circular recites that the rebels have not lost a battle, but have risked their lives and many have sacrificed them to prove and maintain that the Mexican government can successfully resist any attempt to overthrow it.

Rebels Win Everywhere, He Says.
"Now," he declares, "is the opportune time to join us. We have not met a defeat."

Chihuahua was formerly connected with the Mexican Northeastern railroad and is the son of a wealthy Chihuahua cattleman. His father is a captain under him in the insurgent ranks.

Amplified advice change but little today's telegraphic report of the cutting of the railroad between Mal Paso and Mal Paso last Sunday.

The official report of twenty-one federal soldiers killed, ten missing and forty-two wounded, with the addition that thirty slightly wounded, also came on the train. The injuries of these thirty were not serious and it is not expected to carry them in the hospital lists. Most of them are on their feet.

The federal troops, with their three field pieces and 500 men, are in the town of Cerro Prieto ten days ago. It is taken as a report of the declarations that President Diaz, for the first time in his long tenure of office, confronts a real revolution. The most ardent sympathizers of the revolution are now in the town of Cerro Prieto ten days ago. It is taken as a report of the declarations that President Diaz, for the first time in his long tenure of office, confronts a real revolution.

Navarro May Be Surrounded.
Official reports now double their estimate of numbers of insurgents in the field. Cerro Prieto was a drawn fight; Diaz, he was a victory for the rebels. That summarizes in a few words the important military happenings in the state of Chihuahua.

Conservative Americans who have held all along that the government had a job on its hands, but would triumph eventually by force of numbers and resources, are talking in a different strain today. The discussion runs mostly as to how long General Navarro, with the main body of federal troops, can hold out. Reports that he has killed several without confirmation. His force, however, is reported surrounded in the vicinity of Pedernales.

Pedernales, which has been the chief theater of action, is on the plains about six miles from Mal Paso. Navarro's official report returned from the Mal Paso contingent to Pedernales, where he has been for six hours of desperate shooting, the rebels broke and disappeared in all directions.

Today comes the story of the federal wounded. They ran into a very serious predicament, a place where the official report declared that the enemy had been defeated, and had fled in disorder, not only from Mal Paso, but from Pedernales. Navarro's army, however, was not so easily dislodged, and had fled in disorder, not only from Mal Paso, but from Pedernales. Navarro's army, however, was not so easily dislodged, and had fled in disorder, not only from Mal Paso, but from Pedernales.

His failure in this regard is attributed to the remarkable augmentation of the revolutionary numbers. It has been reported all along, and asserted by insurgent leaders, that 1000 men were held back, having been ordered to remain at work in the mines until called for. This call went forth over a week ago. Whereas their number at that time was only 1000, the official reports now put them at 2000. Navarro, on the other hand, has not grown stronger.

Twenty-Three States, Reclama- tion Fund and Treasury Share the Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Twenty-three states participated in the division of the moneys received from the sales of public lands during the last year, according to figures given out at the general land office today.

The total amount received from the public land sales totaled approximately \$2,088,000, of which \$2,257,714 was placed in the United States treasury as the net proceeds of the sales; \$6,518,554 was to the credit of the reclamation fund, and \$201,911 was turned over to the states as their share of the proceeds.

Of fifteen states participated in the divisions for the reclamation funds. Those states receiving no funds on this account have no reclamation projects within their borders.

North Dakota leads with the largest amount turned into the treasury, \$758,974, and also ranks first in the amount received by the states, \$23,448, but takes third place in the amount given to the credit of the reclamation fund—\$882,714. South Dakota is second from the bottom, the amount received from the states is \$5,969, and the amount for the reclamation fund is \$938,513.

Sales of public land in Utah turned into the treasury amounted to \$348,201.27; into the reclamation fund, \$268,121.12; and Utah received \$27,310. Wyoming turned into the treasury \$358,511.32; to the reclamation fund, \$368,511.12; and Nevada received \$14,472.56. Nevada also turned into the treasury \$253,211; to the reclamation fund, \$30,428.59.

In Montana the net proceeds turned into the treasury amounted to \$633,725. The amount received from the states in that state, \$91 as the amount given to the state and nothing to the reclamation fund.

ORDERS TO REDUCE PRICE OF PULLMANS

Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion Instructs Company to
Lower the Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Formal orders were announced by the interstate commerce commission today reducing the price heretofore exacted by the Pullman company for upper berths in sleeping cars.

An order also was issued providing that after February 1, 1911, certain specified reductions in the charges for lower berths northwest of Chicago should be made by the Pullman company.

In the decision announced today, it is held in the Loftus case, that "the maximum rate for a lower berth from St. Paul to Seattle shall not exceed \$11, and from St. Paul to Chicago, the upper berth rate shall not exceed \$1.50; from St. Paul to Superior, the upper berth rate shall not exceed \$1.25; and from St. Paul to Fargo or Grand Forks, the upper berth rate shall not exceed \$1.50."

In compliance with this holding, an order is made requiring the Pullman company to put in these rates, not later than December 1, 1911, and to maintain them for at least two years.

The order directs the Pullman company to fix rates upon upper berths not exceeding the rates of the rates applicable under the Pullman company's tariffs, upon lower berths, whenever such lower berth rate is \$1.50 or over and where the lower berth rate is \$1.50 or over, the upper berth rate shall be fixed at a rate not to exceed \$1.25.

Where?

Shall we spend a few pleasant hours during the holidays? Why, skating, of course. Innocent, healthful amusement. The Auditorium rink on Richards street will be open every afternoon and evening next week. Don't miss seeing the big electric ice skating rink, with its wonderful lighting, the greatest electrical display ever seen in Salt Lake. Admission 10c. Auditorium Brass band at all sessions.

"COUNT" ON TRIAL FOR SWINDLING AMERICANS

TOURS, France, Dec. 21.—The examination of "Count" D'Aulby de Gatinay was continued by Judge Roberts today at the resumption of the trial of D'Aulby and his American wife on the charge of having swindled the duchess of Choiseul-Praslin in the sale of spurious pictures during the life of her former husband, Charles Hamilton Paine, of Boston.

D'Aulby's defense, so far as indicated, is that in filling the galleries of the Paine mansion in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne with works of art, he was acting in good faith as the confidential agent of Mrs. Paine. The court room was again thronged with the fashionable set. D'Aulby, gay and debonaire, folded his arms as he faced the judge and counsel and blithely responded to their questions, insisting that he believed he had a right to the title of count.

MORE MEN THAN WORK IN PANAMA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The supply of skilled and unskilled labor on the Panama canal zone is so excessive that application for work is made by the thousands, except in the case of boilermakers. The situation has caused the isthmian canal commission to issue a warning that under the present conditions there is a little likelihood that any man who goes to the isthmus at his own expense and on his own initiative will find employment there.

LOPHER'S SEAT IN SENATE SAFE

Privileges and Elections Com-
mittee Submits Report on
Charges of Bribery.

NOT ENOUGH FRAUD TO
VITIATE TITLE TO TOG

Illinois Legislator Said to Have
Made Accusations to Extort
Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, today presented to the senate the report of the investigation of the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of William Lorimer as senator from Illinois. The conclusion reached by the committee was as follows:

"That in their opinion, the title of Mr. Lorimer to a seat in the senate has not been shown to be invalid by the use of employment of corrupt methods or practices."

Charges that four members of the Illinois legislature were bribed and three other members paid bribes were not proved by the committee. The report declares that those who confessed to receiving bribes should not be believed, and that the votes of those who were charged with paying bribes should be counted in relation to the charges that there was a corruption fund used in the Illinois legislature. The report says there is evidence that it was used for the benefit of Mr. Lorimer.

Senator Frazier Dissents.
Senator Frazier declares that the four confessed bribe-takers implicated three other members of the legislature who were also corrupt, which would make several tainted votes. Eliminating these seven votes, the report says there is a majority of 13 in favor of Mr. Lorimer.

The senate, the report recites, the memorial filed June 7, 1910, by Charles W. Barnes, president of the Legislative Voters' League of Chicago, charged that "subordinate members of the Illinois senate from the state of Illinois, were brought about by bribery."

The report follows the instructions of the senate to investigate the charges and the fact that a subcommittee was appointed, composed of Senators Burrows, Gable, Heyburn, Bulkeley, Frazier, Paynter and Johnston.

The committee set forth as a statement of fact that Mr. Lorimer was elected on May 26, 1909, receiving 108 votes out of 120 in the Illinois senate. The report says as follows: Hopkins, 70; Lorimer, 10; and Stringer, 24.

The report is divided into chapters each carrying a sub-head. Under the head of "Bribery," the committee says:

"In a number of cases that have been before the senate of the United States it has been held to invalidate the election of a senator because of bribery it may be made to appear, either:

- "First—That the person elected participated in one or more acts of bribery or attempted bribery, or sanctioned or encouraged the same.
- "Second—That by bribery or corrupt practices enough votes were obtained to him to change the result of the election."

To Blackmail Lorimer.

Testimony was quoted by the report to show that at the outset of the investigation conducted for the Chicago Tribune, Senator Lorimer, announced that he did not expect to be elected in connection with any act of bribery.

The report says:

"Four members of the general assembly which elected Mr. Lorimer testified to receiving a money consideration for their votes. The members who thus confessed their votes were Charles White, Michael Link, H. J. Beck, Meyer and Daniel W. Hostaw."

"The report names Charles A. White as 'the chief of those who accused and one on whose testimony the whole fabric of the accusation largely depends,' and says that the report is 'a corruption throughout his legislative career.' It is stated that White 'appears to have conceived the plan of claiming to have been bribed in connection with a senatorial election as a basis of extorting money from Senator Lorimer.'"

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